

**Cour
Pénale
Internationale**



**International
Criminal
Court**

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PRE-TRIAL CHAMBER I

Before: **Judge Iulia Antoanella Motoc, Presiding Judge
Judge Reine Adélaïde Sophie Alapini-Ganzou
Judge Nicolas Guillou**

SITUATION IN THE STATE OF PALESTINE

Public

**Submissions on behalf of child victims and their families
pursuant to articles 68(3) and 19(3) of the statute**

Source: **Bradley Parker; Khaled Quzmar**

Document to be notified in accordance with regulation 31 of the *Regulations of the Court* to:

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The undersigned Victims' Legal Representatives submit the following written observations pursuant to Articles 68(3) and 19(3) of the Rome Statute (the "Statute") on legal issues arising from the 27 June 2024 order by the Pre-Trial Chamber I authorizing the United Kingdom leave to file written observations pursuant to Rule 103 of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence ("RPE") concerning the Pre-Trial Chamber I's decision issued on 5 February 2021 holding that the territorial jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court (the "Court") in the Situation of Palestine extends to Gaza and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem.¹

2. These observations are submitted on behalf of Palestinian children unlawfully killed by Israeli forces in Gaza and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and their immediate family members ("the victims") who have suffered direct harm as a result of crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court in accordance with Rule 85 of the RPE.

3. The victims, recalling Rule 86 of the RPE, urge the Pre-Trial Chamber I to consider the context of persistent and escalating atrocity crimes perpetrated by Israeli forces against the Palestinian population in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and Gaza Strip, where systemic impunity is the norm.

II. PROCEDURAL HISTORY

4. On 22 January 2020, the Prosecutor requested a ruling pursuant to Article 19(3) of the Statute from the Pre-Trial Chamber I on the territorial scope of the Court's jurisdiction in the Situation of the State of Palestine.²

¹ Decision on the 'Prosecution request pursuant to article 19(3) for a ruling on the Court's territorial jurisdiction in Palestine', Pre-Trial Chamber I, 5 February 2021, ICC-01/18-143 (holding that Palestine is a State Party to the Rome Statute; Palestine qualifies as the State on the territory of which the conduct in question occurred for the purposes of article 12(2)(a) of the Rome Statute; and the Court's territorial jurisdiction in the *Situation of Palestine* extends to the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, namely Gaza and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem) (hereinafter "Jurisdiction Decision").

² Prosecutor's request pursuant to article 19(3) for a ruling on the Court's territorial jurisdiction in Palestine, 22 January 2020, ICC-01/18.

5. On 16 March 2020, in response to the order issued by the Pre-Trial Chamber I on 28 January 2020³ the undersigned Victims' Legal Representatives submitted observations on behalf of the same victims represented in this submission.⁴

6. On 18 March 2020, the undersigned Victim's Legal Representatives received a request from the Victim Participation and Reparations Section ("VPRS") to submit powers of attorney for the victims represented in the 16 March 2020 written observations, and on 1 April 2020 sent an initial batch of completed powers of attorney forms signed by the victims to VPRS via ICC ShareFile with additional powers of attorney forms sent in subsequent days.

7. On 9 April, 24 April, and 11 May 2020, the VPRS transmitted all powers of attorney received from legal representatives of victims.⁵

8. On 5 February 2021, after considering the Prosecutor's request for a ruling clarifying the territorial scope of the Court's jurisdiction and submissions from legal representatives on behalf of victims, including the undersigned Victims' Legal Representatives, States, organizations and scholars, the Pre-Trial Chamber I issued a decision, by majority, that the Court's territorial jurisdiction in the Situation in the State of Palestine extends to the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, specifically Gaza and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem.⁶

9. On 3 March 2021, the Office of the Prosecutor issued a statement confirming that an investigation had been initiated in the Situation of Palestine, examining crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court alleged to have been committed in Gaza and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem since 13 June 2014.⁷

³ Pre-Trial Chamber I, Order setting the procedure and the schedule for the submission of observations, 28 January 2020, ICC-01/18-14, para. 13.

⁴ Submissions on behalf of child victims and their families pursuant to article 19(3) of the statute, 16 March 2020, ICC-01/18-102.

⁵ Public redacted version of "Transmission of Powers of Attorney", 9 April 2020, ICC-01/18-129; Public redacted version of "Second Transmission of Powers of Attorney", 24 April 2020, ICC-01/18-130; and Public redacted version of "Third Transmission of Powers of Attorney", 11 May 2020, ICC-01/18-133.

⁶ Jurisdiction Decision, para. 118.

⁷ Office of the Prosecutor, *Statement of ICC Prosecutor, Fatou Bensouda, respecting an investigation of the Situation in Palestine*, 3 March 2021, <https://www.icc-cpi.int/news/statement-icc-prosecutor-fatou-bensouda-respecting-investigation-situation-palestine>.

10. On 20 May 2024, the Prosecutor issued a statement publicizing that the Office of the Prosecutor submitted applications for the issuance of five arrest warrants against both State party and non-State party nationals to the Pre-Trial Chamber I in the Situation in the State of Palestine.⁸
11. On 10 June 2024, the United Kingdom filed a “secret” request to provide written *amicus curiae* observations under Rule 103(1) of the RPE.⁹
12. On 27 June 2024, the Pre-Trial Chamber I issued a decision authorizing the United Kingdom to Rule 103 written observations by 12 July 2024.¹⁰
13. On 12 July 2024, the undersigned Victim’s Legal Representatives filed written observations with the Pre-Trial Chamber I on behalf of Palestinian child victims and their families pursuant to Article 19(3) and Article 68(3) of the Statute.¹¹
14. On 22 July 2024, the Pre-Trial Chamber I issued a decision on requests for leave to file observations pursuant to Rule 103 of the RPE granting nearly all requests made by States, organizations, and persons;¹² setting 6 August 2024 as the deadline for Rule 103 observations to be filed;¹³ and incorrectly characterizing the submission on 12 July 2024 by the undersigned Victim’s Legal Representatives made pursuant to Article 68(3) of the Statute as a request to make observations pursuant to Rule 103 of the RPE.¹⁴

⁸ Office of the Prosecutor, *Statement of ICC Prosecutor Karim A.A. Khan KC: Applications for arrest warrants in the situation in the State of Palestine*, 20 May 2024, <https://www.icc-cpi.int/news/statement-icc-prosecutor-karim-aa-khan-kc-applications-arrest-warrants-situation-state>.

⁹ United Kingdom, Request by the United Kingdom for Leave to Submit Written Observations Pursuant to Rule 103, ICC-01/18- 171-SECRET-Exp-Anx (reclassified as public on 27 June 2024, ICC-01/18-171-Anx) (hereinafter “United Kingdom Secret Request”).

¹⁰ Pre-Trial Chamber I, Order deciding on the United Kingdom’s request to provide observations pursuant to Rule 103(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence, and setting deadlines for any other requests for leave to file *amicus curiae* observations, 27 June 2024, ICC-01/18-173-Red.

¹¹ Submissions on behalf of child victims and their families pursuant to articles 19(3) and 68(3) of the statute, ICC-01/18-216-SECRET-Exp-Anx.

¹² Decision on requests for leave to file observations pursuant to rule 103 of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence, 22 July 2024, Pre-Trial Chamber I, ICC-01/18-249, para. 11.

¹³ *Id.* at para. 12.

¹⁴ *Id.* at para. 14. The decision noted Rule 103 observations are not the proper venue to provide views and concerns of “potential victims” and noted that submissions on behalf of victims should be made pursuant to Article 68(3). Respectfully, the undersigned Victim’s Legal Representatives not only submitted written observations on 12 July 2024 pursuant to Articles 19(3) and 68(3) of the Rome Statute, but did so on behalf of victims that previously completed and signed powers of attorney forms that were submitted to VPRS in 2020.

15. On 23 July 2024, the undersigned Victim's Legal Representatives re-filed observations, again expressly noting the submission was made pursuant to Articles 19(3) and 68(3) of the Statute.¹⁵

16. On 26 July 2024, the United Kingdom reportedly withdrew its request.

17. On 30 July 2024, the Pre-Trial Chamber I issued a confidential decision ordering the undersigned Victim's Legal Representatives and others to file or re-file observations under Article 68(3) of the Statute no later than 12 August 2024.¹⁶

III. SUBMISSIONS

A. The victims and brief situation overview, including systemic impunity

18. The victims include Palestinian children killed in direct attacks by Israeli forces against civilians and indiscriminate attacks on civilian homes, schools, and residential neighborhoods in Gaza during Israel's military offensive during July and August 2014 and Palestinian children killed in the West Bank and Gaza by Israeli forces utilizing unjustified intentional lethal force and excessive force during demonstrations, along with their surviving immediate family members.

19. The victims have suffered direct harm as a result of crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court and, importantly, victims who are surviving immediate family members of Palestinian child victims killed after 13 June 2014 continue to suffer direct harm as a result of crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court, including the specific war crimes and crimes against humanity identified in the Prosecutor's applications for warrants of arrest for Benjamin Netanyahu, the Prime Minister of Israel, and Yoav Gallant, the Minister of Defence of Israel.

20. Israel's belligerent military occupation of the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and Gaza is characterized by widespread, systematic, and institutionalized human rights violations, grave breaches of international humanitarian law, and

¹⁵ Submissions on behalf of child victims and their families pursuant to articles 19(3) and 68(3) of the statute, ICC-01/18-253.

¹⁶ Public redacted version of 'Decision concerning the views, concerns and general interests of victims', 30 July 2024, ICC-01/18-256-Conf, 7 August 2024, ICC-01/18-256-Red, para. 7.

atrocious crimes against Palestinians, in particular children. Systemic impunity has fueled persistent and escalating atrocious crimes perpetrated by Israeli forces against the Palestinian civilian population in occupied territory.

21. The Israeli-occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip has a population of around 5.2 million, including approximately 2.3 million persons under the age of 18 comprising 44.2 percent of the total population.¹⁷ This incredibly young population lives under an oppressive Israeli military occupation that has no end in sight and repeated Israeli military offensives where Israeli forces and officials enjoy impunity and exhibit near complete disregard for international law.

22. Between 13 June 2014 and 6 October 2023, Israeli forces and settlers killed at least 884 Palestinian children in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, according to information from Defense for Children International - Palestine.

23. Since 7 October 2023, Israeli forces have killed nearly 40,000 Palestinians in Gaza,¹⁸ including at least 14,000 Palestinian children,¹⁹ and at least 143 Palestinian children in the occupied West Bank.²⁰ Over 20,000 Palestinian children in Gaza are estimated to be lost, disappeared, detained, buried under the rubble or in mass graves.²¹

24. While Israeli authorities have selectively opened their own investigations into several incidents occurring since 13 June 2014, Israeli authorities have persistently failed to impartially and independently investigate alleged violations of its armed forces in accordance with international standards. In the rare instance that Israeli

¹⁷ Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, Main Indicators, https://www.pcbs.gov.ps/statisticsIndicatorsTables.aspx?lang=en&table_id=901.

¹⁸ United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Humanitarian Situation Update No. 202-Gaza Strip, 9 August 2024, <https://www.ochaopt.org/content/humanitarian-situation-update-202-gaza-strip>.

¹⁹ UNICEF, *Statement by UNICEF Executive Director Catherine Russell on military operations and border closures in Rafah, Gaza*, 9 May 2024, <https://www.unicef.org/press-releases/statement-unicef-executive-director-catherine-russell-military-operations-and-border>.

²⁰ Defense for Children International – Palestine, *Israeli forces run over, kill 15-year-old Palestinian boy injured in drone strike*, 8 August 2024, <https://www.dci-palestine.org/israeli-forces-run-over-kill-15-year-old-palestinian-boy-injured-in-drone-strike>.

²¹ Save the Children, *Gaza's Missing Children: Over 20,000 children estimated to be lost, disappeared, detained, buried under the rubble or in mass graves*, 24 June 2024, <https://www.savethechildren.net/news/gazas-missing-children-over-20000-children-estimated-be-lost-disappeared-detained-buried-under>.

authorities open an investigation or prosecution related to the killing of a Palestinian child, domestic proceedings do not sufficiently mirror the Court’s investigation and result in charges such as disobeying orders rather than unlawful killing or other crimes under the jurisdiction of the Court.²²

B. Article 19 is the explicit procedure for challenges to the jurisdiction of the Court

25. There is no dispute that the Court has the inherent power and duty to determine the boundaries of its own jurisdiction and competence pursuant to Article 19(1) of the Statute.²³ Relatedly, Article 19(2) provides limitations on challenges to the jurisdiction of the Court, explicitly providing that challenges to jurisdiction may be made by “(a) An accused or a person for whom a warrant of arrest or a summons to appear has been issued under article 58; (b) A State which has jurisdiction over a case, on the ground that it is investigating or prosecuting the case or has investigated or prosecuted; or (c) A State from which acceptance of jurisdiction is required under Article 12.”

26. While the Court undoubtedly has the power and duty to make an initial determination on whether the case against an accused falls within the jurisdiction of the Court prior to issuing a warrant of arrest, the United Kingdom’s “secret” request made pursuant to Rule 103 of the RPE seeking leave to provide written *amicus curiae* observations on “[w]hether the Court can exercise jurisdiction over Israeli nationals,

²² The one and only indictment by Israeli authorities resulting from Israeli forces’ lethal response to the Great March of Return beginning on 30 March 2018 in Gaza involves the killing of 14-year-old Othman Hilles. Israeli forces shot and killed Othman on July 13, 2018, near the perimeter fence east of Gaza City, as he calmly walked up to the fence before a live bullet struck him in the chest and exited through his back. He posed no direct or mortal threat to Israeli forces at the time he was killed. Israeli authorities opened an investigation into his killing, and the soldier alleged to be responsible for the killing was not held accountable for the unlawful killing, but was instead convicted of “disobeying an order leading to a threat to life or health.” See Defense for Children International – Palestine, *Two years on, no accountability for Palestinian child protestors killed by Israeli forces*, 30 March 2020, https://www.dci-palestine.org/two_years_on_no_accountability_for_palestinian_child_protestors_killed_by_israeli_forces; see also Yesh Din, *Killing Time – Updated figures, April 2021*, 21 June 2021, <https://www.yesh-din.org/en/killing-time-updated-figures-april-2021/>, and Yesh Din, *Killing Time: The slow processing of complaints regarding Gaza Great March of Return casualties and the use of the Fact-Finding Assessment Mechanism to thwart prosecution of soldiers*, 22 November 2020, <https://www.yesh-din.org/en/killing-time-the-slow-processing-of-complaints-regarding-gaza-great-march-of-return-casualties-and-the-use-of-the-fact-finding-assessment-mechanism-to-thwart-prosecution-of-soldiers/>.

²³ Situation in Uganda, Decision on the Prosecutor’s Application that the Pre-Trial Chamber Disregard as Irrelevant the Submission Filed by the Registry on 5 December 2005, Pre-Trial Chamber II, 9 March 2006, ICC-02/04-01/05-147, paras. 22–23.

in circumstances where Palestine cannot exercise criminal jurisdiction over Israeli nationals pursuant to the Oslo Accords²⁴ constitutes a *prima facie* challenge to the jurisdiction of the court improperly initiated outside of Article 19 by a State without standing to initiate such a challenge to the jurisdiction of the Court.

27. Moreover, during previous Article 19 proceedings initiated by the Prosecutor the Pre-Trial Chamber I considered Rule 103 observations raising the Oslo Accords and arguments around delegation of criminal jurisdiction.²⁵ At the time, the Chamber rejected those arguments declaring the agreements to be “not pertinent to the resolution of the issue under consideration,”²⁶ and held that jurisdiction was established for the Court, in part because the State of Palestine had effectively conferred jurisdiction on the Court.²⁷

28. While the jurisdiction decision by the Pre-Trial Chamber I generally noted that further questions of jurisdiction may be examined by the Pre-Trial Chamber I at later stages of proceedings,²⁸ this language does not specifically reference legal issues raised by the Oslo Accords and does not provide the United Kingdom or any other State with the authority to challenge the jurisdiction of the Court outside of Article 19 proceedings. The Chamber not only chose to not substantively address the arguments but also explicitly declared that, rather, “these issues may be raised by interested States based on article 19 of the Statute,”²⁹ effectively deferring to the process and standing detailed in Article 19 of the Statute. The Chamber’s general limiting language simply reaffirms the existing Article 19 limitations on challenges to the jurisdiction of the Court and existing legal authority that “an initial determination on whether the case

²⁴ United Kingdom Secret Request, para. 27.

²⁵ *See e.g.*, Observations by the Federal Republic of Germany, Situation in the State of Palestine, 16 March 2020, ICC-01/18, para. 16.

²⁶ Jurisdiction Decision, para. 129.

²⁷ Jurisdiction Decision, para. 118.

²⁸ Jurisdiction Decision, para. 131, stating:

It is further opportune to emphasise that the Chamber’s conclusions pertain to the current stage of proceedings, namely the initiation of an investigation by the Prosecutor pursuant to articles 13(a), 14 and 53(1) of the Statute. When the Prosecutor submits an application for the issuance of a warrant of arrest or summons to appear under article 58 of the Statute, or if a State or a suspect submits a challenge under article 19(2) of the Statute, the Chamber will be in a position to examine further questions of jurisdiction which may arise at that point in time.

²⁹ Jurisdiction Decision, para. 129.

against [the accused] fall[s] within the jurisdiction of the Court [...] is a prerequisite for the issuance of a warrant of arrest.”³⁰

29. Thus, the victims urge the Pre-Trial Chamber I to reaffirm, as this Chamber articulated in the 5 February 2021 jurisdiction decision, that challenges to the jurisdiction of the Court shall only be made pursuant to the explicit provisions in Article 19 of the Statute and to reject attempts by States without standing to challenge the jurisdiction of the Court outside Article 19 of the Statute.

C. Jurisdiction is sufficiently established in the Situation of Palestine to allow the issuance of arrests warrants for non-State party nationals

30. The Rome Statute, the RPE, and the Regulations of the Court draw a distinction between situations and cases.³¹ The statutory duty of the Court to satisfy itself that it has jurisdiction is limited to “any case” brought before it pursuant to Article 19(1) of the Statute. While “an initial determination on whether the case against [the accused] fall[s] within the jurisdiction of the Court [...] is a prerequisite for the issuance of a warrant of arrest”,³² the Court does not have a duty under Article 19(1) of the Statute to make a determination *proprio motu* that it has jurisdiction over an investigation into a situation³³ because, at least in part, Article 53(1)(a) of the Statute provides the Prosecutor with the authority to determine whether the Court has jurisdiction.

31. Inherent in the Court’s exercise of jurisdiction over non-State party nationals is the legal understanding that the jurisdiction of the Court is not derived or delegated from the criminal jurisdiction of a State, but conferred by a State in accordance with the Statute. Thus, as the Prosecutor noted in the Article 19(3) request,³⁴ the substantive details of the national law of the territorial State and any treaty relationships with other

³⁰ Situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, ICC-01/04-02/06-20-Anx2, Decision on Application for Warrants of Arrest, Article 58, Pre-Trial Chamber I, 10 Feb. 2006, para. 18.

³¹ Situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Decision on the Application for Participation in the Proceedings of VPRS 1, VPRS 2, VPRS 3, VPRS 4, VPRS 5, and VPRS 6, Pre-Trial Chamber I, 17 January 2006, ICC-01/04-101-tENG-Corr, para. 65.

³² Situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Decision on the Prosecutor’s Application for Warrants of Arrest, Article 58, Pre-Trial Chamber I, 10 February 2006, ICC-01/04-02/06-20-Anx2, para. 18.

³³ See Situation in Republic of Kenya, ICC-01/09-19-Corr, Decision Pursuant to Article 15 of the Rome Statute on the Authorization of an Investigation into the Situation in the Republic of Kenya, Pre-Trial Chamber II, 31 March 2010, para. 64.

³⁴ See Prosecutor’s request pursuant to article 19(3) for a ruling on the Court’s territorial jurisdiction in Palestine, 22 January 2020, ICC-01/18, para. 185.

States are, as the Pre-Trial Chamber I held in the 5 February 2021 decision, irrelevant to the question of jurisdiction where a State has conferred jurisdiction on the Court.

32. Recalling generally that “[c]ases [...] entail proceedings that take place after the issuance of a warrant of arrest or a summons to appear” while “[s]ituations [...] entail the proceedings envisaged in the Statute to determine whether a particular situation should give rise to a criminal investigation as well as the investigation as such”,³⁵ and taking into account the relevant procedure pursuant to Articles 19 and 58 of the Statute and that the Pre-Trial Chamber I has previously decided there is jurisdiction in the Situation of the State of Palestine, the victims submit that this is not the proper time to address any challenges or questions related to the significance, if any, of the Oslo Accords to the Court’s jurisdiction. Instead, and pursuant to Article 19, challenges and questions related to the Oslo Accords or other legal issues alleged to impact jurisdiction of the Court should be more narrowly addressed following proceedings formally initiated by the accused or interested States pursuant to Article 19 and subsequent to the issuance of arrest warrants.

33. The victims submit that a broad determination *proprio motu* at this stage outside of Article 19 would undoubtedly imperil existing jurisdictional precedent in the situation at issue and could effectively upend the jurisdictional foundation of other cases already before the Court to the extent that existing cases involve the Court’s exercise of jurisdiction over non-State party nationals.³⁶

³⁵ Situation in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Decision on the Application for Participation in the Proceedings of VPRS 1, VPRS 2, VPRS 3, VPRS 4, VPRS 5, and VPRS 6, Pre-Trial Chamber I, 17 January 2006, ICC-01/04-101-tENG-Corr, para. 65.

³⁶ See e.g. Situation in Ukraine: ICC judges issue arrest warrants against Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin and Maria Alekseyevna Lvova-Belova, 17 March 2023, <https://www.icc-cpi.int/news/situation-ukraine-icc-judges-issue-arrest-warrants-against-vladimir-vladimirovich-putin-and>; Decision on the “Prosecution’s Request for a Ruling on Jurisdiction under Article 19(3) of the Statute”, Pre-Trial Chamber I, 6 September 2018, ICC-RoC46(3)-01/18; Situation in Darfur, Sudan, Judgment in the Jordan Referral re Al-Bashir Appeal, Appeals Chamber, 6 May 2019, ICC-02/05-01/09 OA2; Situation in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Judgment on the appeal against the decision on the authorization of an investigation into the situation in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Appeals Chamber, 5 March 2020, ICC-02/17 OA4; and Situation in the State of Palestine, Decision on the ‘Prosecution request pursuant to article 19(3) for a ruling on the Court’s territorial jurisdiction in Palestine’, 5 February 2021, ICC-01/18-143, para. 129, (rejecting arguments that the Oslo Accords affected the Court’s territorial jurisdiction).

IV. CONCLUSION

34. The victims respectfully submit that the State of Palestine effectively conferred jurisdiction on the Court establishing jurisdiction sufficient for the issuance of arrest warrants under Article 58 of the Statute. If there are specific concerns about the exercise of the jurisdiction of the Court over non-State party nationals in the Situation in the State of Palestine, the victims recall that the primary way to avoid the possibility that the Court exercises the jurisdiction conferred on it to issue arrest warrants is to refrain from committing atrocity crimes in the territory of a State party to the Statute.

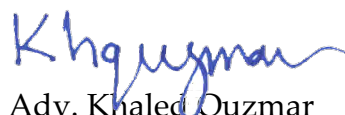
35. For all the above reasons, the victims respectfully request the Pre-Trial Chamber I act expeditiously to narrowly examine the Prosecutor's applications for arrest warrants in the Situation in the State of Palestine pursuant to Article 58 of the Statute, reaffirming: (1) that the jurisdiction of the Court is not derived from the criminal jurisdiction of States and that once States confer jurisdiction on the Court, jurisdiction of the Court is established for both situations and cases before the Court; (2) the prior decision by the Pre-Trial Chamber I issued on 5 February 2021 holding that the Court's territorial jurisdiction in the Situation in the State of Palestine extends to the territories occupied by Israel since 1967; (3) that any challenges to the jurisdiction of the Court shall be made pursuant to the explicit provisions in Article 19 of the Statute; and (4) that Israeli authorities do not conduct sufficient independent and impartial domestic investigations and prosecutions of crimes under the jurisdiction of the court.

Respectfully submitted,



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Legal Representative of Victims

Dated this 12 August 2024
New York, United States



Adv. Khaled Quzmar
Legal Representative of Victims

Dated this 12 August 2024
Ramallah, State of Palestine